

Getting back on the Manchester train this morning from a somewhat hurried trip to Charleston, we are deeply impressed with the conviction that a night spent in the cars is not the best preparative for a day in the sun. But we must endeavor to get through with the "pressure" the best way we can.

Visiting Charleston on purely private business, we had little time or opportunity to look around, and we question if the result of an exploration, had it been in our power to make it, would have been sufficiently interesting to pay for the trouble required. The talk there as here, was about the banks and the money pressure, and eager groups might have been found at any time during this week, in the neighbourhood of Broad Street and East Bay, where most of the banking houses are located. Yesterday at noon, some few of the banks still held out, but no question the fact that all must eventually come into the measure of suspension.

The current of events in New York removes all doubt on that score. Business is merely a name, or at least no sales could be effected without submitting to very heavy sacrifices. Some of the suspended banks were purchasing sterling exchange at low rates with their own bills, thus relieving the market and providing for themselves a basis for future operations, since the exchange will bring the gold within ninety days. In the present unfixed state of things there is no counting upon anything as certain but a general suspension, indeed we ought to say universal, for it is general already.

But enough of this just now. Our readers are aware that the much talked of North Eastern railroad has been finished and is now in operation, nominally from Florence, on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, to Charleston, but really from Cheraw to Charleston, the North Eastern and the Cheraw and Darlington roads being virtually the same, under the same management. The country from Florence down, is even less inviting than that on any of our low country North Carolina roads. They say that the best lands are off the road. However, the opening of the road shortens the distance to be travelled between Wilmington and Charleston very decidedly. Being new and unsettled, it is still a "hard road to travel," at least a rough one. It will take some freighting business from the Manchester as well as the South Carolina Road, but to what extent it may affect the former remains to be seen—not to any great extent, we think. The bridge over the Santee is on the same plan as that over the Pee Dee on the Manchester.

A good deal of building has been done in that part of Charleston, formerly known as "the Neck," and outside of the old city limits—to the eye of a stranger who sees but the more central part of the city there is but little change. The Mills House and the new Catholic Cathedral, are the most noticeable buildings that have been put up within the last few years. The Cathedral is really a noble Gothic structure—much the finest in the city, and among the finest in the country, and the Mills House is really an elegant establishment, and remarkably well kept by Mr. Nickerson.

Uncle Sam is busy spending much money on a new white marble custom-house on the bay, about a third of a mile above the site of the present old affair. It will be a very handsome building, no doubt, and an expensive one, certainly, but will be away on the water side among sights and sounds and smells unholly. The foundation cost fifty thousand dollars.

The friezes of the Parthenon were ornamented with the sculptured figures, which appeared to march in procession. The friezes of the Charleston Market House are ornamented with the figures of buzzards, both rampant and couchant, having a certain grotesque architectural effect of their own.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

The Elections.

BALTIMORE CITY—RIOTS AND BLOODSHED.—An Election was held in Baltimore on the 14th inst., for City Councilmen, which resulted in the success of the entire Know Nothing, alias "American" ticket, except the 8th ward. A dispatch dated the 14th inst., says that several riots occurred last night at Turner Hall, a German tavern, which was attacked by a political club. The windows were smashed in several other sections of the city.

At 10 o'clock to-day a riot occurred between the Democrats of the 8th ward and the Americans of the 5th ward. It is reported that several men were killed. Muskets and pistols were freely used, and the greatest possible alarm prevailed.

The police have captured a quantity of muskets in Jackson Hall. In the 8th ward a police officer named Jordan was killed. Others were wounded.

Another riot is reported at Lexington market. The police captured a quantity of fire arms at the New Market Engine House.

The Baltimore Sun of the 15th inst., has the following remarks:

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—By courtesy we use the term "election," but we suppose the record of American suffrage in the whole history of our country contains nothing so humiliating as it is reported that took place yesterday under the nominal pretense of an "election." To call the thing a "farce" is to sport with the most vicious and demoralized political condition of this community. Moreover, disorder, riot bloodshed have again disgraced the name of our city, and we stand in the record of yesterday's hideous proceedings a blot upon the escutcheon of popular liberty—a very mockery of political independence.

It is unnecessary to refer to any particular facts, or to tell the story of the day. It is related with emphasis in the returns of the polls of the several wards, which sufficiently indicate that many thousands of the people have been virtually disfranchised, and that no election has taken place. A certain number of men will be returned as elected, members of the first branch of the city council, and as such will be disposed to vaunt or even contemplate.

In presenting the returns we make no comparison with former elections. The thing is too ludicrous. It is enough to say that in Baltimore, which gave a vote last year for President of 26,771, yesterday only 14,667 were cast, of which the American candidates received 11,878, and the democratic 2,789.

The result consists of 19 Americans and one democrat as the membership of the first branch of the City Council.—Last year the same branch of the council stood—Americans 13, democrats 7. The second branch, which holds over, consists of 5 members of each party.

The election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, resulted in returning Democratic majorities to both branches of the Legislature, and Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, from present appearances, will have a majority in the State bordering on forty thousand.

The returns from Ohio are not quite so encouraging, but the Democrats have made a gain, so far as heard from, of about 3,000.

In Iowa, the returns are quite meagre, but the Democratic party seem to be full of hope.

The returns from the State of Mississippi show a clean sweep of the State for State officers and five members of Congress—a gain of one Congressman.

We have no further news from Kansas, but there appears no doubt about the Democrats having a small majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Democrats carried their entire ticket for municipal officers in Savannah, Ga., on Monday last.

The result of the town elections in Connecticut, is quite satisfactory. The New Haven Register's list contains 143 towns—75 democratic, 63 republican, and five divided.

GAS!—GAS!—GAS!!!—Query: Has the Gas Company suspended? We merely make the enquiry as a matter of curiosity. If we are not very much mistaken, the Wilmington Gas Light Company is about the only Company of the kind in the country that cannot afford to let its customers have light when they want it.

Direct Southern Trade.

Where business has worn for itself channels in a particular direction, where connections have been formed for the carrying on of that business, it is difficult to change its course, or sever the connections that have grown up. It is only under the pressure of new and peculiar circumstances, or through a long course of time that any radical change can be effected. Mere theories or theoretical arguments have little effect, unless enforced and assisted by such a coincidence of events as to force public attention and public effort to the point aimed at.

It would appear to us that the present period is one peculiarly favorable for drawing the attention of the largely producing and little speculative South, to a subject which has been heretofore pressed upon her attention with very small results—we mean the transaction of her own business and the management of her own exchanges.

After all that has been said—after all the allowance that has been made for undue expenditures throughout the whole country, including even the South, the fact still remains, that the present difficulties of the country have their origin in movements for which the South is not responsible, with which she has no connection, from which she could receive no profits, and by which she sustains severe loss. It is not dreamed that any thing existed in the condition of the South herself, which could have either produced a pressure among her people, or enforced a suspension on the part of her banks. Her produce had been selling at prices in some cases high; in all, remunerative. Her purchases had not been beyond her ability to pay. Of her staple products, at least three-fourths had been consumed by those who had remained untouched and sound; and yet, through the failure of her agents at the North, she is forced to participate in the financial suffering, and her monetary system is compelled to go by the board for the present. This could not have been the case, had the commerce of the South been in the hands of the people of the South, instead of being tributary to the city of New York, and, in a lesser degree, to other Northern cities.

The failures of Northern houses have not been due to the failure of the South to pay up. The South has met its obligations even more promptly than usual. The pressure on the Northern banks has not been due to speculative movements at the South. There has been comparatively little of that. But the West has been run wild, and the Northern and Eastern cities have participated with her. The funds of the Northern Sea-board cities, have gone West to be employed in wild-cat manœuvres—the means realized for the crops of the West have been taken for land speculation, instead of for the payment of debts incurred for goods. The funds which had gone West, instead of being paid back into the New York, Boston or Philadelphia Banks in settlement of debts due, have been hurried forward for redemption in specie. Hence the violent contraction—the consequent ruin of private interests—the ultimate suspensions of the banks.

In all this the South has had neither act nor part—She could have made nothing by it—it pertained not to her in any way. Yet the commerce sustained by her products supplied the means for forwarding the speculative schemes of the North and West, schemes in which these means were dissipated or locked up. The New York merchant can no longer do business—bills on New York no longer, as they mature, form exchange—the means of the Southern shippers and banks are locked up, and they become equally involved in the difficulties and inconveniences, even when not forced to become partakers of the losses of those whose speculations they had no interest and with whose movements they had no concern.

It is not that Southern products have failed to balance Southern consumption, nor that the real consumers and customers of Southern products have failed, that the South is involved in the general embarrassment. The fault lies in the intermediate agency both in the exportation and importation of goods; and a recurrence of such things can only be prevented by the energy of the people of the South in doing their own trading, and not leaving the funds created by their products, at the mercy of Northern speculation.

So long as the trade of the South remains in its present state of dependence and subordination to the North, just so long will it be out of her power to secure an immunity from the effects of these periodical convulsions, no matter how prosperous her domestic affairs may be, or how prudently her own business may be managed, or how high a price her products may bear.

A very large proportion of the foreign goods brought into the country are in payment for Southern staples exported to Europe. It is not for the interests of the South that heavy demands for specie—runs for specie, we might say, should be made upon our foreign customers. No country in the world could afford to pay largely of the products of another and pay fair prices, unless by a system of reciprocity—by exchanging commodities. If failures and derangements in New York compel sterling bills, based upon Southern products, to go forward to any great extent to Europe, that specie may be returned here in place of them, a stringency must arise in the leading markets where these products are sold and consumed, operating disastrously upon the prices of all our staples, as will soon be seen in the present case.—This state of things would not and could not have arisen had the South controlled her own commerce.

Whether from the lesson now being taught her, anything will be learnt—whether a more wise and safe policy will begin to be pursued, remains to be seen. If nothing is learnt—if nothing is done, we can only say that the fault will not be because the lesson is not impressive enough or plain enough.

SOME SQUASH.—Mr. J. H. Somerset writes us from Whiteville, Columbus county, that he has weighed two Squashes, one raised by himself, and the other by Mr. P. T. Blake. The first weighed 79 and the latter 91 pounds. They are what may well be called "some Squash." Mr. S. says that they are called the "California Squash," and grow nearly in the shape of the Pumpkin. The are red, and make a very palatable dish for table use—equal to the ordinary Squash raised in our vegetable gardens. We have received two of the seed, and intend to place them in the hands of a friend, who we know will deal with them in the proper way.

The entire amount of United States stock of the loans of 1812, 1841 and 1848, redeemed thus far at the Treasury, is about \$3,000,000. Only about half a million dollars more can be legally applied to this purpose.

Since the above \$3,000,000 was paid out, nearly, or quite half a million more of the government stocks have been redeemed. This is about all the government can pay, under the present laws.

Two Crops.—Our friend, Mr. P. Montague, of Long Creek, in this country, has sent us an Apple of the second crop this year—it is of good size and fairly matured.—We understand that the third crop is progressing quite favorably upon some of his trees.

The banks of New York City paid out about \$2,000,000 in specie before they suspended on last Tuesday.

The Relief Bill passed by the Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, extends the time for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State, to the second Monday in April next, and not the 1st of July as stated in yesterday's paper.

We were in error yesterday, in stating that the "Branch of the Bank of the State" here had not suspended. We are officially informed that the suspended with the other three banks.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

The amount of Gold sent from the Richmond, Va., Custom House, on last Monday night, was \$20,688.

We see by the papers from the South by this morning's mail, that several of the Banks of Georgia have followed in the wake of a large number of other Southern Banks. Those mentioned are the "Union Bank" of Augusta, the "Manufacturers' Bank" in Macon. Public meetings had been held in Augusta and Savannah, requesting the banks to suspend.

The Bank of Hamburg, (S. C.) has also suspended. In the Northern and Western States, the suspensions are so numerous that we had as well sum them all up in a state of suspension. So we go—one day up—next day down. This is a great age.

The Bank of Louisiana has suspended. It is no use in mentioning names any longer—we had as well give up the ship at once, and tell the truth as we verily believe it is. The whole country is in a state of suspension. We have a strong notion of following suit, and don't know but we would do so, were it not that our customers will keep poking the paper bullets at us. We can't help taking them. Somehow we have a sort of propensity to take anything and everything we can get that will pay as we go. Bring the nasty things in, gentlemen—don't stop because the Banks have not the example. We have not concluded to suspend receiving our bills to our customers for any Bank bills that are not counterfeit. Bring them to us—we want them at par—we are not afraid.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

NEW DRESS.—The Fayetteville North Carolinian, made its appearance on Saturday last arrayed in a new dress, and very much improved in appearance thereby.

We hail this evidence of prosperity on the part of our spirited cotemporary, and trust that it may long go on doing good service in the cause of Democracy—and, let us also hope, making money for our worthy friend Weightman, who has our best wishes for his success, personally and editorially.

A man has been arrested in Washington City, supposed to be concerned in robbing the Richmond custom-house, gave two names—Robert Wheeler alias Robert Pullen. He passed over from the South to Baltimore, on Wednesday, and was on his return when arrested. It is said that the circumstances against him are very strong.

The vote in Ohio is so close that the official vote will be required to decide the result. Both parties claim the Governor. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived at N. York with Havana dates to the 11th inst.

Mayor Wood has been re-nominated by the Democrats of Tammany Hall, New York, for Mayor. He received 95 out of 108 votes.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., extensive bankers in New York, suspended on the 17th inst., and will go into liquidation. They have a large surplus.

Samuel Archibald, Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy, has been promoted to the post of Engineer in Chief.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 15th inst., says that the report in circulation in regard to the suspension of the above Bank, "is false."

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The steamer Granada, from Havana the 10th inst., with the California mails and passengers, has arrived. She reports that the Northern Light had sailed for New York with about a million and a quarter in specie. The Granada experienced a gale on the 3d and 4th inst. She afterwards saw a wreck, but the name was not discernible.

Weller's majority over both opponents is 11,000.—The Legislature is largely Democratic. Bates, the Ex-Treasurer, and Rowe, his clerk, were committed to jail in default of bail. Justice Murray is dead. Col. Casey of Tennessee, had been killed in a duel with Mr. Blair. The overland mail from San Antonio, reached San Diego on the 31st of August, all well.

The reported assassination of Alvarez in Colono, Mexico, had reached San Francisco.

A disturbance occurred near the boundary line in Lower California, between the American authorities and a mining company. There had been fighting outside of San Diego. Several Americans were arrested. The affair is looked upon as a filibuster movement.

It is reported that Gov. Castro, of Lower California, fearing a revolution among his own people, had joined the Americans.

The shock of an earthquake had been felt at San Francisco. The California markets were dull. Accounts from the mines were good.

The Convention, in Oregon, was in session at the latest dates. The question of slavery was slightly agitated.

The English and French fleets had left the Clinch Islands, placing them at the mercy of Viranco.

The murderer of Sullivan has been discovered to be a hired bravo, but has not been arrested. His employers are unknown.

There is nothing important from Central America.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamer Northern Light, arrived at New York, brings California dates to the 20th ult., and \$1,380,820 in specie. She left at Aspinwall United States Frigate Wharf, to sail immediately on a short cruise. The Northern Light brings a list of passengers who were on board the Central America.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The official result of the State election in California has been declared in most of the counties. The total vote polled is some 15,000 behind the presidential election. The returns show a majority for Weller, for Governor, of 11,000 over both Howe, (American) and Stanley, (republican). The latter leads the American competitor one thousand votes.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly democratic. The people resolved to pay the State debt by a majority of 15,000 against repudiation, but they have refused the call for a State convention to revise the constitution. A majority of the votes cast was necessary to ensure the calling of a convention, but so great was the indifference manifested that a moiety only of the people voted on the question.

Miner operations throughout the State were carried on as vigorously as ever. The various companies on the river were getting early to work, and many of their enterprises were resulting successfully.

The crops throughout the State had generally been gathered in excellent condition.

Immigrants by the overland route were pouring into the State. The great majority of these immigrants were more or less difficult with the Indians. Trade generally was dull.

A desperate duel was fought near Stockton on the 15th inst., between Col. Casey, of Mercer county, and C. M. Blair, a resident of San Joaquin county. The affair originated out of a dispute regarding a young lady, of whom both were admirers. The parties fought with Col. Casey's revolvers, distance ten paces; terms—each party to fire at option. Col. Casey received four balls in the right side, two of which were mortal. Six shots each were fired by both parties. Mr. Blair escaped injury, and left after the duel for his ranch, where he has since remained unmolested by the officers of the law. Casey died on the 16th.

Col. Fremont has been in Mariposa attending to disputes about his great claims there. He has paid a large number of judgments against him.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: During the past fortnight our stocks of assorted merchandise have been swollen by the arrival of nearly one-third of the whole fleet which was advised as being on the way hither from home Atlantic. The imports, there, note holder that he will be paid when he presents a bill, have had a depressing influence upon the market, more particularly in candles and raw spirits. On the other hand, in the face of very considerable receipts of several descriptions of provisions and groceries, the market has sustained itself remarkably well, and the jobbers have evinced somewhat more readiness in taking up desirable invoices.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has decided that towels composed of linen and cotton, and cotton and linen tapes, are dutiable at the rate of 19 per cent., and cotton tape and spool cotton, bleached or dyed, at 24 per cent.

A treaty recently concluded by Commissioner Denver, with the Indians of the United States, has been signed by the United States, but that they will use their influence with the neighboring tribes to the same end.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 15th, with dates to the 3d inst.

The steamer Arago arrived at Cowes on the 2d. Later news from India had been received. A telegraphic dispatch from Calcutta, dated August 18th, says that Gen. Havelock defeated the rebels near that place on the 16th. One hundred of his army had died from cholera. Dates from Lucknow to the 18th say that all was well there. The Calcutta letters contain nothing new.

The Empress of Austria and Russia met at Vienna. The news from China was unfavorable, the Emperor refusing to agree to any arrangement.

The Vanderbilt brings \$20,000 in specie. LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds opened to-day animated, and most descriptions experienced a rise, but the tone was changed by a heavy sale of consols. In the discount market the demand was active. Foreign exchanges are unaltered, and notwithstanding the large arrivals of gold from Australia, the supply is insufficient to meet the continental demand, and the prospect is discouraging with regard to the immediate course of the money market. Since the reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent., the bill of the Bank of England has decreased £600,000 sterling. The intensity of the panic in New York has induced almost a total suspension of specie remittances from that side, but with the return of confidence, not only will the usual shipments be resumed, but the old arrears will be met. It may be hoped, therefore, that during the next three months, there will be a constant flow from that quarter with at least suffice, with the supply from Australia to keep the stock in the Bank of England from further reduction.

In the railway market to-day the Michigan Southern, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central showed increased firmness.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The Louisville Savings Bank closed to-day. It was a small affair.

There is to be a meeting of the merchants to-night. J. L. Johnson & Co., grocers, have failed. No other failures are reported.

The suspension of the New York city banks has caused an uneasy feeling. Gen. Henningsen arrived to-day. Gen. Walker's movements will be determined in a few days.

The number of deaths during the past week was 123; of yellow fever, 12.

From Kansas. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Kansas advices to the 13th have been received. Both parties were still claiming to be victorious in the recent election. Gov. Walker defends the voting of the soldiers on the ground that being in the territory six months makes them citizens. There are no official returns.

Money Matters in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—All the run on the Banks is over and confidence is restored. No failures are reported to-day. The suspended free Banks anticipate an early resumption. Affairs are more cheerful.

From the Washington Union.

Annual Message of the Governor of Tennessee. We have before us the message of Gov. Johnson which was transmitted to the legislature of Tennessee on the 6th inst. It is a long and ably written document, and contains many recommendations which, at this particular crisis in the financial affairs of the country, could be acted upon with signal advantage to the public interests in nearly every State of the Union. In regard to the financial condition of Tennessee the governor says:

"It will be perceived from the tabular statement that the actual indebtedness and liabilities of the State for internal improvement companies and the agricultural bureau make the State liable for the sum of twelve millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$12,866,856 66) to this time. And if all the internal improvement companies apply for the aid of the State which have been authorized to do so by the various acts of assembly which have been passed to encourage works of internal improvements, it will swell the State debt up to not less than twenty millions of dollars, (\$20,000,000.)"

The governor is no friend, as will be seen from the following extract, of partial legislation—neglecting or overlooking the interests of the industrial classes and favoring and protecting corporations:

"The legislature, with great liberality, has aided other important interests of the State, such as railroads and agriculture. Will it not therefore extend similar aid to manufacturers and mechanics, and in so doing place their great interests on an equal footing with the other industrial pursuits of the country, and thereby exonerate the legislature from the charge of invidious and partial legislation? If you legislate for one, legislate for the whole."

In these bank-note, bankrupt days, when the paper currency has been so much in question, and when the action of too many of our governors and legislatures, it is indeed refreshing to observe the honest, fearless, and democratic position which Governor Johnson has taken. We make the following extracts from that portion of his message which relates to the banks:

"If banks are to be continued for the purpose of making and issuing paper and such a situation would not just and fair to give to each commercial division the control of its own banking accommodations, and all the circulation issued by banks in each of these commercial divisions should be made redeemable at the counter of the bank where issued, and at whatever point may be deemed the most commercial in that division. And so with the middle and western divisions of the State; requiring each one of these principal commercial points to make arrangements with the other two for the redemption of their paper circulation whenever it passed beyond the commercial boundary in which it was issued. An arrangement by the banks, upon a principle of this kind, would exert a powerful and salutary influence in making the bank paper uniform in value and quantity, when thrown into circulation by each of the commercial divisions, and at the same time leave each to determine the wants and necessities in regard to banking accommodations in each commercial division."

We have stated that the circulation of banks in this State on the 1st of January, 1857, was eight million dollars. I will now add, that the entire amount of specie in all the banks, great and small, with which this eight millions of bank paper was to be redeemed, in round numbers, was two million dollars. The bare statement of this fact must be conclusive to all minds which are familiar with the operations of banks that eight millions of bank paper, resting upon two millions of specie, cannot be sustained wherever there is a pressure or derangement of the monetary affairs of the country.

"A circulation in paper amounting to four dollars for one in specie cannot afford a sound and uniform currency. A circulation which can be expanded from two to eight millions of dollars, as the interest and cupidity of the banks may suggest, can never be uniform in quantity and value, but the whole country must be subject to the increased diminution of prices for all the products of the country, just in proportion as their bank accommodations are expanded or contracted. This state of things is bad enough when brought about by all the banks; but to confer such a power upon any one institution, or upon a few, is a dangerous and oppressive monopoly, and one which should be guarded against by the State. The integrity and business capacity of bank officers is often the principal capital of banks. Past experience has taught us that this is not a sufficient guarantee to the State, and that when in the hands of a few, it is a dangerous monopoly. It becomes, therefore, a matter of first importance for the safety of the funds of the State, the security of the people, and for the prosperity of all branches of industry, that in granting charters of incorporation, when special privileges are guaranteed to the few, a credit should not be given such corporation until it is deprived of its State creating power, or continuing one already in existence, with power to emit bills of credit, on the ground that we require a fiscal agent to receive, disburse, and keep more safely the funds of the State."

A MARRIAGE.—The French papers announce the marriage at Malmaison of Gen. San Roman, who was formerly under Secretary of State in Spain for the War Department, under the Sartorius Ministry, to Miss Robt, daughter of a rich American merchant. Gen. San Roman, the Duke de Richelieu, Gen. Pim. M. Bravo Murillo, and several other high personages, connected with Spain, were present.

Revenue of North Carolina.

We give below a statement of the gross aggregate amounts of public taxes paid by the several Counties of the State for the years 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Alamance,	1,165 57	5,658 18
Alexander,	1,152 37	2,181 70
Ansley,	2,535 57	6,963 78
Ashe,	2,437 60	3,100 30
Beaufort,	1,157 34	9,480 00
Bertie,	4,446 12	8,204 40
Bladen,	4,088 78	4,246 12
Brunswick,	3,644 00	4,246 12
Buncombe,	3,781 43	5,106 47
Burke,	2,625 72	3,622 01
Calabash,	3,169 48	6,884 57
Caldwell,	2,588 34	2,181 70
Camden,	2,318 32	2,714 71
Carteret,	1,841 97	2,538 15
Caswell,	7,672 97	9,430 00
Catawba,	2,712 14	3,604 91
Chatham,	2,650 42	7,724 18
Cherokee,	2,650 42	7,724 18
Chowan,	4,018 90	4,997 84
Cleveland,	2,761 74	3,942 56
Columbus,	2,588 34	2,181 70
Craven,	9,062 61	13,507 50
Cumberland,	10,800 81	13,440 48
Currituck,	2,230 19	2,853 83
Davidson,	2,079 58	2,601 41
Davidson,	2,745 68	3,526 29
Davie,	3,303 83	6,171 76
Duplin,	1,849 13	2,538 15
Edgecombe,	4,929 82	6,807 12
Forsyth,	5,628 89	8,099 48
Franklin,	3,942 56	6,884 57
Gaston,	3,317 81	4,537 28
Gates,	10,367 88	13,424 66
Granville,	2,800 35	3,466 44
Greene,	2,489 00	3,466 44
Guilford,	9,186 66	12,098 32
Halifax,	1,532 02	1,532 02
Harnett,	985 14	2,538 15
Haywood,	2,774 77	3,508 54
Henderson,	4,675 21	5,738 41
Hertford,	2,650 42	3,604 91
Hyde,	4,413 98	6,508 08
Jones,	925 80	932 82
Johnson,	5,054 22	6,091 33
Jones,	2,346 50	2,977